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Jubal Trio to Perform on April 7

The Saturday Series will present the Naumburg Award-winning Jubal Trio in the Coolidge Auditorium on Saturday, April 7, at 5:30 p.m. The members of the Jubal Trio, celebrating their 10th anniversary together this season, are mezzo-soprano Constance Beavon, flutist Sue Ann Kahn, and harpist Susan Jolles.

For their program at the Library, the artists will perform the cantata *Am Tage der Reinigung Mariae* by Georg Philipp Telemann, *Quatre Chansons* by André Caplet, *Poema en forma de canciones* by Joaquin Turina, *Wild Angels of the Open Hills,* Joseph Schwantner's 1977 setting of texts by Ursula LeGuin, and Three Songs by Igor Stravinsky. The Schwantner work was commissioned by the Jubal Trio and the Naumburg Foundation.

This concert will be sponsored by the Da Capo Foundation in the Music Division and made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Julian Berla.

A limited number of tickets will be available, free of charge, from the Music Division (202) 287-5502, on Monday morning, April 2, after 9:30 a.m.

Work is Topic of Two-Day Symposium At Library of Congress on April 26-27

Work is the common denominator among most Americans. Almost all engage at one time or another in some form of work. The Library of Congress Council of Scholars will undertake a close examination of this phenomenon at a symposium on work on April 26-27. Sessions on both days will be free and open to the public, but space limitations will make reservations necessary for the April 27 sessions.

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Noted economist, author, and lecturer Robert Heilbroner will speak on "The Act of Work" on Thursday evening, April 26. Described as "a man who made the study of economics a lively, challenging encounter with ideas," Dr. Heilbroner will deliver his lecture at 8 p.m. in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. Born in New York City, he received his bachelor's degree from Harvard University and his doctorate from the New School of Social Research, New York City. Since the publication of his widely acclaimed book, *The Worldly Philosophers,* he has written numerous books, including *The Future as History, The Great Ascent, The Limits of American Capitalism, Between Capitalism and Socialism, The Making of Economic Society, A Primer of Government Spending, An Inquiry into the Human Prospect, Business Civilization in Decline, Beyond Boom and Crash, Marxism,* and *Five Economic Challenges.* He is currently the Norman Thomas professor of economics at the New School for Social Research.

On April 27, a morning and afternoon session will be held in the Mumford Room in the Madison Building. Reservations for seating may be made by calling the Manuscript Division, (202) 287-5383.

During the morning session, beginning at 9:30, the focus will be on "Comparative Work Ethics." The speakers will include Jaroslav Pelikan, Sterling professor of history at Yale, discussing the Judeo-Christian work ethic; Joseph Kitagawa, professor of religion at the University of Chicago Divinity School, talking on the Eastern work ethic; and Seyyed Hossein Nasr, professor of religion at Temple University, lecturing on the Islamic work ethic. Commentary will be provided by Dean Mary Catherine Bateson of Amherst College.

The afternoon session, which will begin at 2, will examine "Aspects of Work Today." Papers will be presented by Michael Maccoby, director, Project on Technology, Work and Character, who will discuss "The Changed Meaning of Work"; Ruth S Cowan, assistant professor of history at the State University of New York in Stony Brook, whose topic will be "Time's Arrow Makes the Difference: The Inequality of Men's and Women's Work"; and Theodore Caplow, Commonwealth professor of sociology, University of Virginia, who will talk about "The Division of Leisure in Contemporary Society." Nathan Glazer, professor of education and sociology at Harvard University, will comment.

The Council of Scholars is a body of 27 distinguished scholars from various fields and specialties which serves as a liaison between the Library and the scholarly community. The council advises the Library about the suitability of its collections for sustaining scholarly research, deliberates on large issues in the world of ideas, and prepares an inventory of knowledge of those issues. The inventory of knowledge is intended to inform the widest possible audience about what is known on a topic and what aspects of the topic require further research and exploration. The council initiated a program in 1980 on creativity, some results of which were published the following year in a booklet entitled *Creativity: A Continuing Inventory of Knowledge.*

Bernard Malamud Will Read In April 9 Program at Library

Author Bernard Malamud will read from his work in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on Monday, April 9, at 8 p.m. The reading, sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, is open to the public free of charge, but tickets are required. To obtain tickets, interested persons should telephone the Library's Poetry Office (202) 287-5394/95.

Mr. Malamud was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 26, 1914. He received a bachelor of arts degree from the City College of New York in 1936 and a master of arts degree from Columbia University in 1942.

Mr. Malamud's books include *The Assistant* (1957), *The Magic Barrel* (1958), *A New Life* (1961), *Idiots First* (1963), *The Fixer* (1966), *Pictures of Fidelman* (1969), *The Tenants* (1971), *Rembrandt's Hat* (1973), *Dubin's Lives* (1979), *God's Grace* (1982), and *The Stories of Bernard Malamud* (1983).

Mr. Malamud's awards include Vermont's 1979 Governor's Award for Excellence in the Arts and the 1981 Brandeis Creative Arts Award. He was the 1983 winner of the Gold Medal for Fiction of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters and the recipient of the Rosenthal Award from the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Mr. Malamud won the National Book Award for fiction for *The Magic Barrel*

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Bernard Malamud

and for *The Fixer,* for which he also won the Pulitzer Prize. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Institute of Arts and Letters and was president of P.E.N. American Center from 1979 to 1981.

Mr. Malamud now resides in Vermont and teaches at Bennington College.

Film Archives, Studios, Networks Meet to Plan National Data Base

On February 21–22, the Library of Congress was host at a two-day meeting of film and video catalogers and computer advisers from film archives, film studios, and television networks to continue the planning under way for a national data base for information about archival moving image material. Henriette Avram, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, and Robert Rosen, director of the new National Center for Film and Video Preservation at the the American Film Institute (AFI), jointly chaired the meeting. The sessions had as their goal the preparation of a set of general requirements for an automated information system that would support the current national effort to preserve fast-deteriorating film stock, provide a mechanism for shared cataloging among the film archives, and produce a major new research tool for students of film and television.

The creation of this information system has been given special priority by film archives around the country and by the National Endowment for the Arts, which funds many U.S. film preservation activities. Responding to this sense of urgency, the American Film Institute has recently established the National Center for Film and Video Preservation in Los Angeles, Calif., which has as one of its chief goals assisting with the creation of this national data base. In addition, the center will take over AFI's film cataloging activities and publication of its decade-by-decade filmography of U.S. feature films.

Participants at the meeting used as a basis for discussion a draft requirements document prepared by the Library of Congress Network Development Office in conjunction with the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. The requirements for the national data base system agreed to at the meeting were, in general order of priority, the capability for online and offline input and retrieval of film and video bibliographic, preservation, locations, and holdings information; the capability of interfacing with other local, national, and international data bases and networks; the capability of producing various printed and machine-readable products; the capability of generating various statistical outputs; the capability of supporting electronic mail; and, as a longer term goal, the capability of linking bibliographic data with direct access to the item itself.

In addition, the participants agreed that records in the data base should, insofar as possible, follow national and international standards for the representation of film and video information, including the USMARC Films format and the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules.* In support of the latter requirement, the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division and Processing Services are now in the process of preparing an AACR 2 interpretive manual for archival films that can be used by film archives and others cataloging such material. The Library plans to begin use of this manual to catalog its current accessions of archival films later this year.

Although there was consensus concerning the general requirements for the information system, many questions remain to be answered. The number of potential participants, the location and choice of a host computer system, governance, financing, and other questions will continue to be studied by the National Center for Film and Video Preservation. A comprehensive report on these topics will be issued by the center later this year.

Institutions represented at the meeting included the ABC News Library, American Film Institute, Anthology Film Archives, CBS News Division, George Eastman House International Museum of Photography Department of Film, The Museum of Broadcasting, Museum of Modern Art Department of Film, National Archives and Records Service, National Endowment for the Arts, National Jewish Archive of Broadcasting, Pacific Film Archive, RKO Pictures, Public Broadcasting Service, UCLA Film Archives, and Warner Brothers.

In addition to Mrs. Avram, Library of Congress participants included, from Processing Services, Lucia Rather, director for cataloging, Stephen Paul Davis, Network Development Office, and Richard Thaxter, Special Materials Cataloging Division; from Research Services, John Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services, Robert Saudek, chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, and Harriet Harrison and Michael Godwin, both of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

Juilliard String Quartet to Perform Pair of Concerts on April 5 and 6

On Thursday and Friday evenings, April 5 and 6, the Juilliard String Quartet will perform the second of four pairs of concerts to be held this spring in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. The program will include Felix Mendelssohn's Andante and Scherzo, Op. 81; the Quartet in D minor of Hugo Wolf, the composer's first completed instrumental work; and the Quartet in C major, K. 465, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The concert is sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, and members of the Juilliard String Quartet will play the Stradivari instruments presented to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Whittall.

Both concerts will begin promptly at 8 p.m. Tickets will be distributed at the Washington Performing Arts Society box office at 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, April 2. Two tickets will be distributed to an individual, with a 25-cent service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert on Friday evening will be broadcast live over radio station WETA-FM. It will be made available to stations in other cities by Eastern Public Radio, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Library Visitors during February

From Abroad

Argentina—Ana Lucia Frega, director, Performing Arts School, Colon Theater, Buenos Aires.

Australia—Michael Piggott, senior curator, Australian War Memorial, Canberra City.

Benin—Adrien Huannou, dean, Faculty of Arts, Letters, Science and Humanities, National University of Benin, Cotonou.

Brazil—Joao de Medeiros Calmon, senator, Espirito Santo State, Brasilia.

Mauritania—Salah Moulaye A. Baber, director of the Ministry of Higher Education, Nouakchott.

Mexico—Guillermo Aniaga, director of dance, National Institute of Fine Arts; Patricia Aulestia de Alda, director, Center for Information and Documentation of the Dance, Mexico City.

Netherlands—Marijcke Hulshof, wife of the Chief of Navy Staff, Royal Netherlands Navy, Amsterdam.

Norway—Ole O. Moen, assistant professor in American civilization, University of Oslo.

People's Republic of China—Zhang Wenjin, ambassador to the United States, Washington, D.C.

Romania—Dan Pita, film director, Bucharest.

U.S.S.R.—Viktor S. Sheine, senior research fellow, Academy of Sciences, Institute of U.S.A./Canada Studies, Moscow.

Zaire—Tshiovo Lumambi, justice and first president of the Court of Appeals, Kinshasha.

From the United States

Charles Brown, chairman, American Telephone and Telegraph, and Mrs. Brown. Jane Withers, movie actress, Los Angeles, Calif.

Library of Congress Publications

Ongoing Publications

Accessions List: South Asia. ISSN 0271-6445. Vol. 4, No. 1. January 1984. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director-LOC, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

National Union Catalog: Cartographic Materials. (Microfiche ed.) ISSN 0734-7634. September 1983. This publication on diazo negative microfiche using reduction ratio of 48x features a full record register and five separate cumulative indexes for name, title, subject, series, and geographic classification code. Subscriptions to the 1983 cumulative quarterlies are available for $105 from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541.

News. ISSN 0160-9211.Vol. 14, No. 1. January-March 1984. This report on national and international activities in library services for blind and physically handicapped individuals is distributed bimonthly to the national network of cooperating libraries and agencies serving blind and physically handicapped readers. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Continuing Reports on the 49th Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, August 21–27, 1983

Division of Special Libraries

Section of Geography and Map Libraries

During the conference week, this section convened two professional papers sessions, two meetings of the Standing Committee, and three ad hoc meetings of section working groups in addition to a full day of visits and tours of local mapping agencies and libraries.

At the professional papers sessions on August 24, three of the invited speakers elaborated on the theme of "Map Collections in a Technological World." The fourth contributed paper described the history, development, and current status of one of the most important collections of globes in the world.

The seminar, moderated by section chair Hugo Stibbe, Public Archives of Canada, opened with Helen M. Wallis, map librarian at the British Library, presenting a paper on "British Map Collections: Cooperative Planning and Projects." Dr. Wallis began by citing the very important contributions made to map librarianship by the British Committee for Map Information and Catalogue Systems (BCMICS), noting specifically the committee's efforts in developing proposals for the cartographic interpretation of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules,* and in creating a UKMARC format for maps. Dr. Wallis pointed out that this latter project has implications beyond those arising from the obvious benefits of having cartobibliographic data in machine-readable form to include the potential for developing a critically needed British national bibliography for maps. Dr. Wallis went on to describe the characteristics of MAPLIB and GEOSYSTEMS, the two fully automated cartographic information retrieval and documentation data base systems now operational in the United Kingdom. Drawing attention to the very productive liaison that exists in that country between the map library community and the map producing agencies, Dr. Wallis observed that maintenance of this link is absolutely necessary in light of the rapid progress being made in the application of computers and other advanced technologies to map compilation and production. Dr. Wallis concluded her survey of current cooperative projects within the British map library community by reporting that the Map Curators' Group of the British Cartographic Society had recently compiled a directory of map collections in the United Kingdom and that a historians' guide to British maps in collections in the United Kingdom is being prepared in cooperation with the Royal Historical Society and the British Library.

In his paper on "Earth Science Products for Tomorrow's Libraries," Gray W. North, assistant chief of the National Mapping Division, U.S. Geological Survey, emphasized that the rapid advances in the technologies used to record and store earth science data will have an increasing impact on map libraries and librarians, forcing significant changes in the concept and nature of reference service and library space and equipment requirements. Mr. North pointed out that, although a great deal of progress has been made, particularly in the United States, in converting maps to microfilm and microfiche, the most recent and potentially significant product change involves the recording of maps and earth science data on video and optical disks. A number of projects are now under way to place topographic maps, space images, aerial photographs, and thematic maps on video disks, which will then be available for research in libraries and information centers equipped with the newer generations of microcomputers. Mr. North contended, however, that it is the laser optical disk which appears to be the technology of the future, having, as it does, an enormous capacity for mass storage and retrieval of earth science data. Mr. North concluded by stating that, because of these emerging technologies and other (economic) factors, libraries may well be facing their greatest challenge of all. To offer these new products, it is inevitable that tomorrow's map information center and earth science library will be equipped with banks of video monitors and computer terminals.

"Influence des nouveaux types de documents cartographiques sur la politique d'acquisition d'une cartothèque nationale" was the subject of the third paper, presented by Mrs. Edwige Archier, conservateur, Département des cartes et plans, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, France. Mrs. Archier began by reviewing the progress realized thus far in developing and coordinating a comprehensive national policy for the acquisition of cartographic and related materials in France. As an example, because of the enormous volume of printed cartographic material, it has been determined that the Bibliothèque nationale will retain only those sheets of the national cadastral survey pertaining to Paris and its immediate vicinity. Mrs. Archier went on to note that the Institut géographique national now maintains the national collections of aerial photographs and imagery obtained from the French SPOT (Satellite

Probatoire pour l'observation de la Terre). Through these and other measures, it is anticipated that an equitable division of responsibility for acquisition and control of cartographic materials and data can be achieved. Mrs. Archier closed by briefly reporting on the progress of several other cooperative ventures within the French map library community, including the preparation of a national union catalog of topographic maps, the publication of a directory of map libraries, and the establishment of a special Commission for Documentation in the French National Cartographic Committee to provide a forum for discussion of issues of mutual concern between the national cartographic agencies and map curators and librarians.

The final speaker, Franz Wawrik, deputy head, Map Collection, National Library of Austria, presented a paper on the "History and Current Status of the Globe Museum of the Austrian National Library." Beginning with a brief history of globe making and collecting, accompanied by slides, Dr. Wawrik went on to relate the truly remarkable contributions made by Robert Haardt, a Viennese engineer and globe designer who, more than any other individual, was responsible for the systematic development and organization of the Globe Museum, now part of the Austrian National Library. It was Haardt who initiated the founding of the Coronelli Weltbund der Globusfreunde, known today as the International Society for the Study of Globes and Instruments, and who made Vienna the international center for globe research. Dr. Wawrik pointed out that the Globe Museum is unique in that practically all of the nearly 150 objects are on permanent display. The globes are arranged in chronological order, thus providing researchers the opportunity of observing the evolution of globe design and manufacture through the centuries. Dr. Wawrik noted that significant research and effort have been directed recently to the repair and restoration of globes damaged during World War II. In closing, Dr. Wawrik mentioned that a project to catalog fully and document all the globes in the collection is nearing completion and that the Globe Museum will soon occupy new quarters which will permit more effective display of these priceless objects.

The Standing Committee met twice during the conference. On August 20, the committee discussed progress reports prepared by the chairs of the various working groups. In addition, members reviewed and assessed the section's current financial position, began preparations for the 1984 professional program, and held elections. Both incumbent officers, Dr. Stibbe and David Carrington, Library of Congress, were reelected, as section chair and secretary for 1983–85. Dr. Wallis was reappointed to another two-year term as financial officer. At the second meeting of the committee on August 26, members adopted "Geography and Map Library Information Systems and Services," with emphasis on national development, as the theme of the section's professional activities for the 1984 conference.

Ad hoc meetings of three section working groups were scheduled during the week. The Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management Working Group met to comment on proposals of procedures and objectives as set out by chair Hermann Günzel of the Federal Republic of Germany, review a draft questionnaire, and establish a time frame for completion of a manual which, when published, will contain recommendations and guidelines for map library equipment and space requirements. Members of the ICA–IFLA Interassociational Working Group, led by chair Helen Wallis, first revised the agenda for the upcoming Paris Working Group meeting (November 1983) and then reviewed the status of the several collaborative projects sanctioned by the two associations. One result of the meeting of those working on the *Manual for Practical Map Curatorship* was the addition of a new section on micro- and digital cartography to the prospectus. Other discussions focused on manual text preparation, areas of responsibility, and publication make-up and layout.

On August 23, section members, guests, and accompanying persons enjoyed a full day of visits and tours. At the Bavarian State Survey Office, Dr. Ziegler, president, outlined the history of official surveying activities in the state of Bavaria, followed by a tour of the modern printing facilities and the collections of priceless original lithographic stones and copper plates used in the production of early topographic surveys. The tour of the central Bavarian State Archives included the opportunity to view part of the unique collection of some 400 charters and 20,000 manuscript maps. Dr. Liess, department director, pointed out that the archive has material dating from the eighth century. The day's activities concluded with a visit to the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. At the library's Institute for Book and Manuscript Restoration, participants observed staff conservationists as they demonstrated the latest techniques of paper cleaning and mending, leather tinting and binding, and leaf-casting. Dr. Wolff, curator of the library's map collection, guided members and guests on a special tour of the maps, atlases, and globes on display as part of the exhibition marking the 425th anniversary of the founding of the library.

Section of Science and Technology Libraries

This section conducted two business meetings of the Standing Committee and one program session and engaged in an all-day program on patent literature, including tours and a paper on patents as information.

At the first business meeting on August 20, reports

STAFF NEWS

Paul Boswell Retires
Library Staffer since 1936

Paul N. Boswell, serial reference specialist in the Serial and Government Publications Division, retired on March 2 after more than 47 years of Federal service. Except for four-and-a-half years with the U.S. Army, Mr. Boswell's entire Government career has been with the Library of Congress.

Mr. Boswell was honored at a retirement reception, attended by many present and former coworkers, in the Whittall Pavilion on March 2, and William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress, presented him with a retirement certificate. Donald F. Wisdom, chief of the Serial and Government Publications Division, presented him with an engraved wristwatch as a token of appreciation from his colleagues. Mr. Boswell then read a selection of his poetry.

After completing studies for a bachelor of arts degree in English at Berea College in Kentucky and for a master's degree in English at the State University of Iowa, Mr. Boswell came to the Library in November of 1936. He served successively in the Congressional and Main Reading Rooms, the Loan Division, and, since June of 1949, as a reference librarian in the Serial and Government Publications Division, specializing in British Commonwealth serial publications.

In addition to his official duties, where he came in contact with countless Library users and staff, Mr. Boswell has become known for his continuing work in his two major hobbies that have occupied a large portion of his free time: pen-and-ink drawing and poetry.

The Deputy Librarian congratulates Mr. Boswell.

His drawings have been part of the employee art shows since the inception of the shows, and, during the period from 1967 to 1971, his drawing of the Jefferson Building porte cochere appeared on the LC *Information Bulletin* masthead. Various drawings have also appeared in the *LCPA Newsletter,* Cooking Club invitations, carol singing programs, and Research Services brochures. His article, "A Portfolio of Washington Drawings," appeared in 1971–72 *Records of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D.C.*, which is a pen-and-ink pictorial essay on some of the more beautiful buildings and scenes in Washington, with an exceptional group of drawings of the Library of Congress.

Elizabeth Murray and Paul N. Boswell

Mr. Boswell greets friends at the reception.

As requested, Mr. Boswell reads his poetry at the retirement reception in the Whittall Pavilion.

A drawing also appeared in an article that appeared in the *Wilson Library Bulletin,* which featured five articles on "Federal Programs: For, or Against Us?" Two of his drawings appeared in the *Library Journal* in 1965 to illustrate two articles by Library staff members in the award-winning series about the Library of Congress. Many of his drawings are hanging in the Newspaper and Periodical Reading Room. Numerous staff members have been recipients of his drawings, reduced to Christmas card size. His English studies background, combined with his penchant for poetry, have resulted in poems on various subjects, some of which appeared in the *LCPA Newsletter.* He also took part in the Folger Shakespeare Library's Midday Muse series with a poetry reading.

Mr. Boswell was responsible for the compilation of "Pointers to Finding British Government Publications in the Library of Congress," an aid to researchers in identifying this large and complex body of government publications. He also prepared "British House of Commons and House of Lords *Sessional Papers* in the Library of Congress." Mr. Boswell applied his expertise in British Government publications to an exhibit entitled "Debates in the Senate of Magna Lilliputia," being Samuel Johnson's imaginary debates in the British Parliament at a time when the publishing of the real debates was prohibited. These debates were published in "Gentleman's Magazine" and are still a part of the set of British Parliamentary Debates.

Mr. Boswell is married to Elizabeth Murray, a former staff member of the Congressional Research Service. Their son, Thomas Boswell, is a sports writer with the *Washington Post.*

Ralph Adams Receives 25-Year Pin

Ralph L. Adams, personnel operations officer in the Personnel and Labor Relations Office, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on December 16 by Glen A. Zimmerman, Associate Librarian for Management. Mr. Adams was appointed personnel operations officer in February of 1979, after serving as assistant personnel operations officer since December of 1970.

Mr. Adams began his Library career on July 1, 1963, in the National Union Catalog Division. From there he moved to the former Aerospace Technology Division in the Reference Department. He served in a variety of capacities in this division, including supervisor of the Card Preparation Unit, records management officer, administrative assistant, and administrative officer. When the Aerospace Technology

Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Adams

Division was disbanded, Mr. Adams joined the staff of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, now the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, as a management analyst for approximately one year.

A native of Las Vegas, Nev., Mr. Adams received a bachelor of arts degree from Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. He worked three years with the Post Office in Las Vegas in a variety of capacities before coming to this area. His Federal service also includes two years of military service with the U.S. Army, part of it spent on a tour of duty in Okinawa.

Tom W. Shick Is Named Afro-American Specialist

Tom W. Shick, associate professor in Afro-American studies at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, has been named specialist in Afro-American history and culture in the Library's Manuscript Division, effective July 2. He succeeds Sylvia Lyons Render, who retired in December of 1982.

Dr. Shick has more than 10 years of professional experience in the field of Afro-American studies. He has been a member of the faculty at the University of Wisconsin at Madison since 1972. He served as lecturer in Afro-American studies from 1972 to 1977, as assistant professor from 1977 to 1981, and as associate professor from 1981 to the present. From 1970 until 1972, he was assistant professor in black studies at San Jose State College, now California State University at San Jose. He earned his bachelor of arts degree from the City College of New York in 1969 and his master's in 1970 and doctorate in 1976, both degrees from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Dr. Shick has received numerous honors and awards, including grants and fellowships from the University of Wisconsin, the Social Science Research Council, and the Institute for Research in the Humanities.

Dr. Shick's publications include *Behold the Promised Land: A History of Afro-American Settlers in Nineteenth-Century Liberia, Emigrants to Liberia, 1820–1843: An Alphabetical Listing,* and numerous essays and book reviews. He is now completing research for a biography of Martin Luther King, Jr., in the Twayne American Biography Series.

He has lectured at the University of Liberia in Monrovia, at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Marquette University in Wisconsin, Northwestern University in Illinois, the University of Santa Clara in California, and the U.S. Department of State. He has delivered papers at The Citadel Conference on Southern History, meetings of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, the Third Annual Symposium on Language and Culture in South Carolina, African Diaspora Studies Institute Conference, and Liberian Studies Association meetings.

In 1973, Dr. Shick traveled to the Republic of Liberia as a consultant to the Kinte Library Project directed by Alex Haley and funded through the Carnegie Corporation. He holds membership in the African Studies Association, African Heritage Studies Association, the Association of Concerned African Scholars, the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, the Southern Historical Association, and TransAfrica.

As a specialist in Afro-American history and culture, Dr. Shick will assist researchers in the use of the Library's valuable source materials in Afro-American history and culture and will advise potential donors of the continuing need for building the collections.

LCPA Special Interest Groups Plan April Meetings

The following meetings have been planned by the LCPA Special Interest Groups (SIGs) for April. All meetings are strictly held to one-half hour, from 12:10 p.m. until 12:40 p.m., so that staff members may attend them on their lunch periods. The meetings are informal, and eating lunch during them is encouraged.

On April 3, the Special Interest Group on Ethic Resources at the Library of Congress will meet in the Copyright Office Conference Room, LM 403. Levon Avdoyan of the General Reading Rooms Division will present a program on "Armenian Ethnic Resources in the Library of Congress."

On April 10, the Special Interest Group on the History of the Library of Congress will meet in the Conference Room, LM 605, for a discussion of the history of the card catalog.

On April 17, the Special Interest Group on Special Collections in the Library of Congress will meet in the Processing Services Conference Room, LM 642, to begin a series of meetings on some significant recent finds in the Copyright archives. John Wayne of the Copyright Office, will be the speaker this month.

On April 24, the Special Interest Group on American Studies will meet in the Processing Services Conference Room, LM 642. Clarencetta Jelks, National Referral Center, will speak on jazz in Pittsburgh.

Staff Activities

Ellen Hahn, chief of the General Reading Rooms Division, and **Suzanne E. Thorin,** head of the Research Facilities Section in that division, spoke to 200 librarians at the Music Library Association's annual meeting preconference on computers, new technology, and the music librarian held in Austin, Tex., on February 20–21. Ms. Hahn described the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Program. She reported on the work of the Design Team for the Print Pilot Operation, with special emphasis on selection of music materials for the print project. Ms. Thorin talked about librarian-assisted instruction for readers using the Library of Congress automated catalogs. Using slides and handouts, she described the Library of Congress Information System and discussed the types of instruction available: one-on-one contacts in the Computer

The **WRA Choral Society** will present a stage production of "Fiddler On The Roof" during the latter part of May in the Coolidge Auditorium. Rehearsals have already begun, but additional male singers are needed.

Those who wish to participate should contact Dorothy Zeiset, ext. 75705, or Leo Anderson, ext. 77831.

Catalog Center, group classes in the Automated Training Center, various user manuals, brochures, guides cards, and online instruction and teaching aids.

Sybille A. Jagusch, chief of the Children's Literature Center, presented the center's informal slide program to the Publishers' Library Marketing Group in New York City in February. The slide presentation is designed to describe the functions and goals of the Children's Literature Center.

On January 4, the Library of Congress office in Cairo and the library of the American University in Cairo inaugurated a lecture series. The first speaker in the series was U.S. Register of Copyrights, **David Ladd.** Mr. Ladd addressed more than 50 authors, attorneys, and librarians on the topic, "American Copyright Law and its International Implications." Mr. Ladd emphasized U.S. treaty obligations as well as the impact of new technologies on copyright issues.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Faye Bullock, administrative officer, GS-9, CRS MAS, 30819; Yusef El-Amin, microphotographer (trainee), GT-3, Photodup, M112P; Bruce Krafte, administrative officer, GS-9, CRS MAS, 30819; Adele Parodi, microphotographer (trainee), GT-3, Photodup, M112P.

Temporary Appointments: Karen Chance, conservator aid, GS-4, Preserv, 30924; Andrew Cosentino, exhibit development specialist, GS-11, Exh, NP; Robert deMilt, copy camera photographer, GT-5, Photodup, NP; Russell W. Hawkins, Jr., analyst in environmental policy, GS-11, CRS ENR, NP; Rosemary Meehan, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G114B; Anil Melnick, processing assistant, GS-3, Desc Cat, NP; Mary Ann Murray, programmer, GS-11, ASO, 30908; Paul Queen, library aid, GS-2, CRS C, NP; Terence Scott, clerk-typist, GS-4, ALM, NP; Charles R. Spencer, Jr., data collection aid, GS-4, ASO, NP; Thomas Webb, library assistant, GS-5, M/B/RS, NP.

Reappointments: Emery Lewis, reference assistant, GS-4, Mus, 30965; Frank Posey, administrative technician, GS-7, CRS MAS, 30910.

Temporary Reappointments: Scott Jamison, accessioner, GS-5, Ser Rec, 30758; David Meisler, clerk-typist, GS-4, Ch Lit, NP.

Promotions: Joyce Vialet, to specialist in immigration policy, GS-16, CRS EPW, 30929; Robert Zich, to director, Office of Planning and Development, GS-15, Plan & Dev, 30836.

Resignations: Mary Bailey, CRS EPW; Philip Berwick, LL AB; Leo Lesko, CRS L; Ellen McGinn, Col Mgmt; Dwight Powell, CRS C; Mary Ann Taylor, FRD.

Poster Sale

Four posters are now on sale for $1 each in the Jefferson and Madison Building sales shops. **America's Library** (20 by 30 inches), showing the Main Reading Room, was photographed through a fish-eye lens. **We Have A Sporting Chance: The Decision to Go to the Moon** (20 by 30 inches), created for the Library exhibition which commemorated the 10th anniversary of the first manned lunar landing, is a NASA photograph showing an "earth rise." **James Madison and the Search for Nationhood** (17 by 21 inches), a poster created for the Library's inaugural exhibition in its new James Madison Building, reproduces the life portrait of James Madison painted by Charles Willson Peale. **Cendrillon** (Cinderella), measures 27½ by 30⅜ inches and was printed for the Library exhibition "On View. European and American Posters." It is a lithograph by Emile Bertrand that was created for Massenet's opera of the same name.

The Information Counter and sales area in the Thomas Jefferson Building is open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday; and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday. The sales area in the James Madison Memorial Building is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Saturday and 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sunday.

Mail orders should be addressed to Library of Congress, Information Office, Box A, Washington, D.C., 20540. Please include the name of the poster(s) you wish to purchase. Add $2 to your order for shipping and handling and enclose a check or money order made payable to the Library of Congress.

on various projects were reviewed and a report on the financial status of the section was received. The patent handbook project had been abandoned because of its similarity to other efforts recently published, but patents as a subject was to be pursued in the professional program. Discussion of the project for investigating the feasibility of publishing an international directory of specialized information resources revealed that the concept needed further development and a budget established for its pursuit. Three colleagues formed an ad hoc committee for developing a budget, which was reviewed and approved at the second meeting of the Standing Committee.

Dieter Schmidmaier of the German Democratic Republic completed his study, "Poster Sessions in der Bibliothekswissenschaft," which was distributed at the program meeting. Since the booklet is available only in German, the section asked and received 1,400 Dutch florins for translation and publication of an English-language version.

After acceptance of the report by outgoing chair Franziska Heinzle, elections for new officers were held. Joseph W. Price of the United States was elected chair and Franziska Heinzle, Federal Republic of Germany, secretary, both by acclamation. The meeting closed with an invitation to prepare ideas for section projects for consideration at the second Standing Committee meeting.

The program meeting offered two speakers, Joseph W. Price, Library of Congress, on the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Program, and Jacques Keriguy, head of the Library Department of the Centre national de la recherche scientific (CNRS), on the topic of accessing "grey" or nonconventional literature in France. Mr. Price's slide presentation illustrated how the Optical Disk Pilot Program was born of a concern for preserving embrittled books and other deteriorating materials which quickly expanded into a full exploration of new opportunities for services and an examination of the effects of new technologies on copyright, royalties, and publishers. Mr. Price explained that the Library would utilize video disks for materials in the pilot program where color and motion sequences are important and a newer digital technology for serials, maps, manuscripts, printed sheet music, and other materials where a high-resolution display, even if only black and white, is critically needed. The pilot program runs for three years, with the first year, calendar 1983, dedicated to project design, and the second two years to operations. After the pilot program, the Library will evaluate a larger scale use of these technologies for its collections and services.

Mr. Keriguy's paper, titled "Access to French Grey Literature: The Contribution of the Centre de documentation scientifique et technique du CRNS," defines grey literature to be any of a large variety of documents which are not ordinarily available through commercial distribution channels. He acknowledged the perceived advantages to researchers for having rapid publication, frequently and at low cost, with a high degree of control over dissemination maintained by the issuing organization, but he bemoaned the drawbacks to potential other users who are unable to benefit it spite of efforts by librarians and documentalists to bring this material under bibliographic control. Mr. Keriguy went on to describe the good efforts of his organization, the Centre de documentation scientifique et technique (CDST), and of others from France and Europe to identify grey literature, work with its producers, and generally try to improve the availability of this material through the establishment of various centers and protocols of access. A number of these efforts are computer based, such as SIGLE (System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe), created in Luxemburg in 1980 through the cooperation of several countries. Mr. Keriguy specifically highlighted the contributions of CDST in the area of gathering, processing, and communicating information about grey literature. He closed with an appeal that international bodies such as IFLA and UNESCO acquaint their governments with this problem and convince them of the importance of what is at stake.

In addition to the presentations by Mr. Price and Mr. Keriguy, two papers were distributed at the program meeting. "Research and Development Challenge: Better Services in Scientific and Technical Libraries was submitted by Guiyuan Peng of the library of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, and "Prospects of Development of the Automated System of the State Public Library for Science and Technology within the Framework of the State Automated System of Scientific and Technical Information," by I. M. Kharina of the Soviet Union.

The day-long patent foray began with participants assembling at the building which houses the German Patent Office. IFLA members first received an informative introduction and overview of the mission, functions, services, and clients of the German Patent Office. This overview was also submitted as a paper by Eckhard Derday, entitled a "Survey of the Information Services of the Library of the German Patent Office." A detailed tour of the many facilities in the multistoried building followed, including a demonstration of online retrieval, the patent library, and the well-organized reading room.

A journey through the labyrinthine, sublevel stacks of the German Patent Office led the IFLA visitors to the under-the-street portions of the modern building housing the European Patent Office located nearby, where they viewed an audiovisual presentation describ-

ing the responsibilities and workings of the European Patent Office, followed by a tour of the building, including the library.

The afternoon portion of the day offered a presentation by Richard D. Walker of the University of Wisconsin at Madison Library School entitled "Patents as Information—An Unused Resource." Mr. Walker emphasized the informational benefit, indeed historical benefit, of patent literature as a record of progress and described the several useful roles of a patent system: stimulator of invention, encourager of innovation, development, and investment, and, finally, facilitator of the dissemination and disclosure of technological information. Taking the last two roles as a theme, he developed his thesis of patent literature as being a vast unused resource, ripe for exploitation. He described patents as sources, enumerated their potential uses, and reported their actual uses. He introduced a rarely considered use of patents for technological forecasting and elaborated on their use for this purpose. After a short discourse on research being done on ways of identifying patents of technical importance through citation and statistical analyses, Mr. Walker concluded his talk by calling on IFLA to take steps to help broaden the appreciation and use of patents.

The second and final meeting of the Standing Committee was convened on August 26. During this meeting, members discussed the theme of the 1984 conference and solicited ideas from everyone present for program sessions. Two sessions were proposed—one section program meeting and one session jointly sponsored with another IFLA section. The group decided to develop three ideas: an investigation of science and technology literature published in developng countries; differences in viewpoints between traditional and high technology views of librarianship; and barriers to obtaining and using information from developed countries in lesser developed countries.

The committee reviewed and approved a budget for the ad hoc working group for investigating the feasibility of an international directory of specialized information resources. The members of that group are Tony Evans, Maurice Line, and Margarite Lodder.

Outgoing chair Franziska Heinzle was praised for her excellent stewardship, as was former secretary Pat Molholt, who was also asked, by acclamation, to accept the position of section financial officer. The meeting closed with the new chair inviting attendees to submit, in writing, ideas for the establishment of an idea file for the section.

Division of Bibliographic Control

Section on Bibliography

At the first of three section program meetings on August 23, Richard Cheffins of England and Dieter Wolf of the Federal Republic of Germany, presented papers. Mr. Cheffins of the British Library spoke on "Developments in National Bibliographies since the Paris Congress of 1977." The purpoes of this pivotal UNESCO/IFLA-sponsored conference were "to recommend standards for national bibliographies, to agree on guidelines for agencies producing national bibliographies, and to make resource proposals for resource sharing and international cooperation." At the time of that conference, there were around 90 national bibliographies. Now there are 10 to 15 percent more. The major exception to the global need for national bibliographic development is the United States. Third World countries have the greatest need for development of national bibliographies, and most new national bibliographies have come from those areas, for example, Benin, Cameroon, Gambia, Tanzania, and Kenya. The African Standing Conference on Bibliographic Control (ASCOBIC) has encouraged this growth. In Latin America, progress can be seen especially in Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, and the Caribbean region. Pacific area developments include bibliographies from Fiji and from New Guinea and a comprehensive South Pacific regional bibliography. The Middle East has been notably slow in producing new national bibliographies, although well-established ones exist in North Africa and Iraq. Mr. Cheffins noted some changes in national bibliographies, especially citing the effects of AACR 2, the German RAK rules, and Cataloging in Publication.

Dieter Wolf of the Deutsche Bibliothek presented a paper on "Different Outputs and Possible By-Products of Automated National Bibliographies as Illustrated by the Deutsche Bibliothek." He explained the structure and scope of the various general and special elements constituting the Deutsche Bibliographie. Diverse physical manifestations of the data base were noted, as were spin-off bibliographies, lists, and indexes. Past and future effects of automation on bibliographic developments at the Deutsche Bibliothek dominated his final comments.

The theme of the second program meeting, held the same day, was "Le contrôle bibliographique rétrospectif." Marcelle Beaudiquez, conservateur of the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, France, and chair of the Division of Bibliographic Control, delivered a paper on "Les bibliographies nationales rétrospectives dans le contexte du contrôle bibliographique universal." This paper was the second part of a study on retrospective national bibliographies which the Medium Term Programme 1981–85 mandates. Ms. Beaudiquez felt current publications require highest priority bibliographic control, and retrospective control the next priority. UBC principles should be employed. Annual and quinquen-

nial cumulations are desirable. Arrangement should be a single alphabetic sequence of authors and anonymous titles. ISBD principles should be used in cataloging entries. National territory limits the scope of book production covered as does the initial date of book production and the date of the country's first printing press activity. Types of documents for inclusion are monographs, occasionally official documents, and, rarely, periodicals. Ms. Beaudiquez made a distinction between retrospective national bibliography and retrospective documentary bibliography (documenting the country as a subject). She firmly excluded retrospective documentary bibliographies from this sectional IFLA effort as not being part of UBC.

The program continued with a presentation by Mona Madsen of Denmark on "Bibliographic Control of IFLA Publications—Retrospective and Current." Although she did not follow her published paper in her presentation summary, it is recommended reading for those who wish to know the history of bibliographic control of IFLA publications and the resolutions of this section's working group on the technicalities of current control. In essence, the resolutions urge the following current control characteristics: arrangement according to IFLA structure, standardization, entries by simplified ISBD, author index and multilingual subject index using keywords, and the swiftest possible publication. Computer specifications for this bibliographic control are included in her paper.

The Section on Bibliography and the Section on Serials Publications held a joint session on August 24 at which Ross Bourne of the British Library spoke on "ISDS and the National Bibliography." There are different perspectives in the serial control community about the relative merits of the International Serials Data System (ISDS) and the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials (ISBD–S) as they have been applied to serial bibliographic operations. The ISDS began about 12 years ago as a means of registering scientific and technical journals via key title/ISSN identification. Now all types of serials are covered, and identifiers have been expanded. Rather than just identifiers, ISDS records are now commonly used as bibliographic descriptions in a number of libraries and in some national union catalogs. The data are machine readable and the ISDS International Centre in Paris receives these serial records through a global network of national and regional centers. The problem is that ISDS is often being utilized in tandem with other systems of serial control. The duplication can be expensive and can create confusion as a result of producing parallel records using different guidelines or cataloging rules for different machine formats. Librarians are divided on a solution. Some feel the more complete ISBD is best, while others feel that the briefer, computer-geared ISDS record best captures what Mr. Bourne terms the fleeting, snapshot quality of serials. Others feel the solution is to combine the appropriate elements of both for an augmented ISDS control system. Mr. Bourne suggested that the latter combination may offer the best solution: "In ISDS we have the beginnings of a really universal system. . . which has the flexibility to adapt itself to new situations."

A lively discussion followed his presentation with opinions ranging from one end of the spectrum to the other regarding serial control solutions. A particularly important comment was made by Dorothy Anderson, who, addressing Mr. Bourne's concern for duplication of cataloging for serials, said that much attention has been given in recent years to the solution of ISDS and ISBD (S) compatibility. This concern is apparent in the new *ISDS Manual* (which reflects many of the ISBD principles) and in the new draft of ISBD–S (which takes into account some of the ISDS requirements). The latter publication is being circulated for comments worldwide for six months.

Section on Cataloging

At the section's program meeting on August 23, Peter Lewis, chair, introduced the first speaker, Lenore Coral of the United States, by saying that her paper grew out of problems that emerged during a review of the ISBD. Ms. Coral questioned whether machine-readable files are best described by following the model established for printed materials and canonized by ISBD. Ms. Coral discussed several questions. Since machine-readable files lack a single identifiable equivalent of a title page in a book, what should be the prescribed source of information for the title statement? Of the various participants in the creation of a machine-readable work, which should appear in the statement of responsibility and which should be relegated to notes? What should the general material designator be? Since "machine-readable data file" is too narrow to cover programs and computer games, Ms. Coral favored "machine-readable file." What should constitute an edition? What physical description should be given? Ms. Coral argued that the user should be told about the physical extent of the work and what hardware and software are needed to use it. She emphasized, however, that machine-readable files can easily be changed from one form to another and questioned the wisdom of cataloging the physical manifestation of a work—as ISBD does—than the work itself.

Dorothy Anderson, the second speaker on this program, spoke on "Waiting for Technology: An Overview of Bibliographic Services in the Third World." She emphasized the many obstacles to introducing new technology and to library development in general in

the Third World, including limited financial resources, unreliable supplies of electricity, dependence on machinery and experts from outside if high technology is used, information systems unable to accommodate nonroman scripts, hard-to-refuse offers of automation help that unfortunately are not appropriate at a particular stage of library development or not compatible with existing library practices, low priority of libraries in most countries' development plans, a shortage of librarians, lack of professional library education within many countries, and an insufficient number of publications in many people's native languages. Ms. Anderson said that first priority in library development must be to ensure bibliographic control of a nation's own publications. She pointed out that many Third World countries today produce national bibliographies in accordance with accepted international standards using only a typewriter and duplicating machine. Other developmental priorities involve balancing the need to provide sophisticated information and bibliographic services to an informed elite against the need to provide general library services for ordinary readers.

Mr. Lewis opened the section's meeting on August 24 with a summary report of the activities of the Standing Committee [reported below].

Ernst Kohl, director of the Library Network Development Office, Administration of the Deutscher Bundestag, Federal Republic of Germany, and chair of ISO/TC 46, presented a paper entitled "International Bibliographic Filing Principles and Rules," in which he discussed the history and provisions of the forthcoming International Standard ISO 7145 (*Documentation—Bibliographic Filing Principles*) and the International Technical Report (*Bibliographic Filing Rules*). The two have been accepted and will be published simultaneously. While the former document defines the principles which may be applied to the filing of bibliographic materials, the latter selects from these principles those which are most commonly used by individual national bibliographic filing rules and recommends them for international use. These two documents were prepared under the auspices of ISO/TC 46, with the support of the IFLA UBC Office, and are the product of more than five years of work by experts from 12 countries and representatives of international organizations. The project was motivated by the need to achieve greater uniformity in the arrangement of entries in international bibliographies, to offer filing rules to international organizations, and to promote international standardization in the field of bibliographic filing.

Bibliographic Filing Principles define and standardize 29 filing terms in the two ISO languages, English and French. In addition, they provide principles for the presentation of filing information, for the construction of filing sequences, and for the filing of the individual filing units. Exemplary of the principles are the adoption of the file-as-is principle instead of the file-as-if principle, the provision that nonfiling units should be marked by the logical "NOT" sign, and the adoption of the four-level filing hierarchy.

The *ISO Filing Rules,* as extrapolated from the principles, are meant to provide users with filing rules which, when compared with many national bibliographic filing rules, are rather simple to use and lend themselves easily to computer sorting. Highlights of these rules include the following: lack of classified or canonical arrangements; identification of 13 types of filing entries (six for the alphabetical catalog and seven for the subject catalog), with determination of the sequence of filing areas for each type, and definition of the priorities among the 13 types in the frame of a dictionary catalog; provisions for the filing of explanatory references; and determination that all nonalphanumeric signs, such as the hyphen and ampersand, are ignored, that the space files before numbers written as numerals, that numbers are to be filed before letters, and that diacritical marks are to be ignored.

With the agreement of countries using nonroman and nonalphabetic scripts, the *ISO Bibliographic Filing Rules* are limited to discussion of the roman alphabet, because the roman alphabet is used by many international organizations for which international filing rules are needed. Nonalphabetic scripts will be dealt with in a supplement to the technical report. The present documents are already being used in translation as models for developing national filing rules in those countries where none exist.

Standing Committee on Cataloguing

Peter Lewis, opened the first Standing Committee meeting on August 20 by welcoming two new members: Lenore Coral of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., and Edward Greig, a corresponding member from North Ryde, Australia. The terms of all other members sitting on the committee do not expire until 1985: Peter Baader, M. L. Bachman, C. D. Cook, Francoise Finelli, T. Hernes, Peter R. Lewis, J. McRee Elrod, D. Maltese, Lucia J. Rather, Eva Verona, Tom Delsey, Illa Steensgaard, M. Tasseva, and N. I. Gerasimova. The committee reelected Peter Lewis and Francoise Finelli to serve additional two-year terms as chair and secretary.

The committee recommended that the report of the section's activities, which regularly appears in *International Cataloguing,* also be submitted to the *IFLA Journal* in order to provide wider reporting of this information. It was also decided that the UBC will act as an official liaison for all ISO papers, in order to keep the section and division informed concerning relevant new ISO proposals and to provide a better means for

preparing official IFLA responses to these documents.

The problem of providing official written translations of the many section papers presented at IFLA conferences was discussed. The section cannot afford to hire paid translators for each paper, and the problem is further complicated by the fact that papers are rarely submitted in time to make such arrangements, should there be funds available to do so. After discussion, members from the Library of Congress, the Deutsche Bibliothek, and the National Library of Canada volunteered limited translation assistance, providing that papers are received by early May.

Lucia Rather of the Library of Congress reported on the progress of the committee established to review the ISBD(G), ISBD(M), ISBD(S), ISBD(CM), and ISBD(NBM). One of the primary purposes of this review is to harmonize the existing texts so that there will be fewer unwanted differences among them and so that each will be more consistent with the ISBD(G). This harmonization effort will result in modified wording and numbering in each of the ISBDs and in the provision of expanded glossaries. There will be few, if any, substantive changes to the ISBD(M). Modifications of the ISBD(S) will consist primarily in efforts to achieve greater agreement with ISDS, especially in the areas of series and subseries. The ISBD(CM) will be modified to include provision for the treatment of celestial charts. Because of the unique difficulties associated with computer software and machine-readable data files, provisions concerning these materials will not appear in the ISBD(NBM) circulated for comment. They have been separated from the document for additional study.

The Review Committee also investigated the problem of ISBDs for nonroman scripts, and offered a number of proposals, including allowing for a greater reliance on the colophon for describing Oriental materials, a provision for reverse punctuation marks for scripts that read from right to left, and provision that records in more than one language (when at least one is in nonroman script) should be transcribed so that the information in each language will begin on a separate line.

The Review Committee was also asked to investigate the creation of an essential or minimal ISBD, but, upon study, did not find the concept to be a workable one. Therefore, no such proposal will be included in the final texts.

A charge to clarify the use of the equal sign, because of its ambiguity in relation to UNIMARC, proved to be unnecessary, since changes in UNIMARC have since eliminated the problem.

Barbara Jover reported on the work done by the Working Group for an ISBD(CP) (component parts). The group appears to have reached an impasse due to conflicting requirements in the library and abstracting/indexing communities. It was agreed that the matter needs consideration from a new point of view. Mrs. Rather offered to supply a working paper for consideration at the 1984 meeting.

At the second session of the Standing Committee on August 26, the decision was made to consider a new underlying philosophy for an ISBD for Component Parts. Luci Rather offered to have the Library of Congress prepare a working paper for consideration at the Nairobi meeting in August 1984. The reports of the two international CIP working committees on a print format for inclusion in books and a common data sheet were reviewed. The documents produced by the committees will be sent to all of the existing, and planned, CIP agencies for review. Based on comments received, final documents will be prepared for consideration by the committee.

Tom Delsey of the National Library of Canada reported on the activities of the Working Group on the International Authority File System. The guidelines for a print format have been completed. After submission to the Standing Committees on Cataloguing and Information Technology for approval, they will be sent to Hungary for reproduction. They will also be referred to the International Association of Music Libraries, the International Association of Law Libraries, and the IFLA Standing Committee on Classification and Subject Cataloging for consideration for their particular needs. It was proposed that a new working group be set up in cooperation with the Standing Committee on Information Technology to develop a UNIMARC format for name authorities. The development of an international standard name authority number will be deferred.

Barbara Jover reported on the work of the International Office for UBC [reported previously].

A request was received from the International Association of Music Libraries (IAML) for cooperation in the revision of the ISBD(PM) (printed music). This review will incorporate minor needed changes whose need has now become apparent as well as editorial changes dictated by the ISBD review process now being carried out for other forms of material. The Standing Committee authorized the chairman and the UBC Office to work out arrangements for carrying out of this work with IAML.

Consideration of the need for an ISBD for machine-readable files (MRF) was discussed briefly. Lenore Coral offered to provide a document on MRF for the 1984 meeting. A working group to provide an ISBD(MRF) will be considered then.

Section on Classification and Subject Cataloguing

The section's two program meetings on August 23 and 24 focused on verbal subject access. At the first,

Derek Austin, developer of PRECIS, spoke on "PRECIS: Basic Principles, Function, and Use." He explained that each PRECIS input string and each different index entry into which the computer manipulates the string must be coextensive with the subject of the document and must be arranged in a meaningful order according to general logical principles equally applicable to any subject and any type of document. Each index entry consists of a lead (the access point of the entry) and possibly a qualifier (terms that set the lead into its wider context, printed to the right of the lead) or a display (terms that depend on the lead for their context, indented below the lead). For example:

HOSPITALS. France
Electrical equipment. Maintenance

The concepts are assigned role operators according to their grammatical and logical roles, and these role operators determine the order in which the terms appear in the entries.

Dr. Austin pointed out that PRECIS can be used in a two-stage index, in which the PRECIS entry yields a class number, which is used to locate bibliographic records in a separate classified sequence (as in the *British National Bibliography*); or it can be used in a one-stage index, with each entry followed by bibliographic records (as in the *British Education Index*). PRECIS can be used in multiple languages, as in the English and French indexes produced by the National Film Board of Canada. It can also be used for online searching, where displays of entries showing terms in context help users to eliminate false drops produced by boolean keyword searches.

The next speaker, Bernd Maassen of the Deutsche Bibliothek, described "The PRECIS Project of the Deutsche Bibliothek." The project involves a two-year study of PRECIS as a possible substitute for the subject indexing system that has been used for 30 years in the *Deutsche Bibliographie.* Three conditions have been placed on the project. (1) The number of role operators and codes should be reduced considerably. Such a simplification may lead to less precise indexing, but it is thought that this would not be a problem in the *Deutsche Bibliographie,* where titles would appear below each PRECIS entry and could help clarify ambiguities. (2) The *Regeln für den Schlagwortkatalog* (RSWK) (Rules for the Subject Heading Catalog), recently developed by a Commission for Subject Indexing set up by the Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut, should be followed in choice and form of indexing terms. The obligation to follow RSWK creates conflicts with PRECIS, because RSWK calls for artificial vocabulary and contains some rules that obscure the grammatical role of a concept, while PRECIS uses natural language and requires clear expression of grammatical roles. (3) Libraries should be able to apply the system manually. Some concern has been expressed that PRECIS was designed for and is dependent on the computer, whereas many German libraries still use manually produced card catalogs. Dr. Maassen reported that the project has encountered no major linguistic difficulties in applying PRECIS indexing grammar in German, although some differences in grammatical definitions between English and German have had to be resolved.

At the second program meeting, Barbara Kelm of the Deutsche Bibliothek described "Computer-Aided Subject Cataloguing at the Deutsche Bibliothek." In the *Deutsche Bibliographie,* documents are divided into 65 subject classes, which are indicated by numerals and arranged according to the main classes of the Universal Decimal Classification. In addition, documents are assigned subject index terms from both controlled and uncontrolled vocabulary.

Among the computer-generated aids for subject cataloging available from the Deutsche Bibliothek are a list of references from synonyms and quasi-synonyms to establish headings, and of headings with their corresponding references; a list of established subject headings, with numerals indicating the relevant subject classes; and Biblio-Data, an online data base containing all the records in the *Deutsche Bibliographie* since 1966. Records in Biblio-Data can be accessed by subject headings, which permits easy checking of past indexing, to promote consistency; by keywords in titles, which permits easy checking of new terminology, such as is found in titles of highly specialized theses; by class numbers, which bring together related broad and narrow subject headings; and by any combination of these approaches. More than 110 institutions now access Biblio-Data, and the cataloging records are also available in the form of magnetic tapes. Ms. Kelm hoped that centrally produced, computerized subject cataloging will promote cooperation and standardization.

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